oligonu-cleotide of defined sequences, fine biochemical intermediates and reagents which are essential for biotechnical research specially in areas like genetic engineering and molecular biology; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Five restriction enzymes, two vectors and five fine biochemicals and number of reagents for DNA synthesis and synthetic oligodeoxynucleotide linkers, adaptors, primers are being produced indigenously.

Research in the field of super conductivity

1614. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have constituted high level committees for monitoring and guiding the Research and Development in the field of Super-conductivity in India; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the work done by these Committees and the programme of utilisation in India of the development in the field of super-conductivity during the course of next five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has set up two national bodies to promote the superconductivity R&D and applications work in the country. These are APEX BODY with PM as Chairman, and a Programme Management Board (PMB) with Prof. C.N.R. Rao as Chairman.

(b) The PMB has drawn up the National Superconductivity Programme with an outlay of about Rs. 18.4 crore during 1988-89. The programme envisages strengthening of on going R & D and applications development efforts in the established groups and also initiating new programmes in selected institutions.

Implementation of the Judgements of the Central Administrative Tribunal

1615. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA:
SHRI AJIT P. K. IOGI:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH THAKUR:
SHRI PRITHIBI MAJHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made Central Administrative Tribunal in the Capital and majority of the State Capitals;

(b) whether the duty of the said Tribunal and its benches is only to deliver the judgements and directions to the authorities concerned where the petitioners are employed whereas the Tribunal and its benches should get their judgements/directions implemented in a specific period;

(c) what are the reasons that the Tribunal and its benches do not get their judgements/directions implemented to remove the grievances;

(d) what are the number of judgements delivered by the Tribunal and its various benches during the year 1987 and number of these which could not be implemented by the administrative authorities as on the 28th February, 1988; and

(e) what steps Government propose to take to get such judgements implemented and by when these are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The Central Administrative Tribunal was set up w.e.f. 1-11-1985 at 14 different places all over the country including one Bench at Delhi.

(b) and (c) The Central Administrative Tribunal delivers its judgements after observing certain procedures in respect of cases affecting Central Government employees. In some of the judgements the Tribunal may prescribe time limit for implementation of the judgements if they so consider. The Tribunal does not monitor and keep track of the implementation of its judgements as these matters basically concern the administrative Ministries/Departments concerned. The judgements are executed in the same manner as if these are orders passed by Government. In addition the Tribunal has the power to punish for its contempt under Section 17 of the Administrative Tribunals Act.

(d) The total number of cases decided by the Central Administrative Tribunal and its various Benches in the year 1987 is 15203. However, no record is kept by the Tribunal as to how many of the judgements have been implemented as it is not required. Wherever, the party feels that the judgement in his case is not implemented, it is for him to take appropriate steps before the Tribunal for getting it implemented.

(e) Government has issued instructions for implementation of the Central Administrative Tribunal judgements within the prescribed date given by the Tribunal in the judgement itself and in other cases latest within a period of 6 months from the date of receipt of the judgement. However, if the administrative ministries are of the view that there are reasons for going in appeal against Central Administrative Tribunal judgements, they may file SLP before the Supreme Court under Article 136 of the Consititution as provided for in the A.T. Act. The judgements of the Central Administrative Tribunal are implemented unless SLP has been filed and stay order obtained from the Supreme Court in respect of the judgements in question.

Passport applications pending in the Delhi Regional Passport Office

1616. SHRI J. P. GOYAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Regional Passport Office has not yet despatched the Passports to those who had submitted their applications in December, 1987;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and the reasons for the delay; and

(c) by when these passports are proposed to be despatched?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Out of 7,246 applications for passports received in RPO, Delhi during December, 1987, 1228 applications are still pending for issue of passports for the following reasons:

(i) Reports from concerned local outstation police authorities awaited;

(ii) Complete information from the applicants awaited.

(c) The passports in these cases will be prepared and despatched to the respective applicants on receipt of reports from the concerned police authorities and replies from applicants.

Legal aid to the poor and weaker sections

1617. SHRI JAGADISH JANI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are giving legal aid to the poor and weaker sections of the society;

(b) if so, the number of persons who have been given legal aid in different States in the last one year; and

(c) the deails of the legal aid given to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI HANS RAJ BHARDWAJ): (a) State Legal Aid Boards monitored under the CILAS are providing legal aid which is funded by Government.

(b) As per information available with the Committee for Implementing Legal Air Schemes, 73,609 persons have been